

Hist. Library

The Way to Build up Wrangell:
Patronize Wrangell Merchants

ALASKA

SENTINEL.

Money Spent Here is Used Here;
Send it East, and it is Gone

VOL. 6. NO. 14.

WRANGELL, ALASKA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1908.

\$2.00 PER YEAR

Department Store

Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Jewelry, Photographs, Curios, Kodaks, Newspapers, Books, Periodicals, Pipes, Tobaccos, Cigars, Furniture, Carpets, Upholstery, Logging and Mining Equipments, Everything Needed on the Frontier, Everything Suitable for the City. Information in regard to Big Game Hunting Grounds and Scenic Attractions of the Stikine, a Specialty. Transportation Arranged.

We carry in stock Complete Lines in all kinds of

Cold Weather Goods

On one side of **THE BIG STORE** Then Step Over To the Other Side

Warm Overcoats for Men and Boys, Comfortable Wraps for the Ladies and Girls, Gloves and Mittens, German Socks, Shoe Pads, Moccasins, Caps with Ear Muffs, and many other articles.

and see our line of Heating Stoves for Wood or Coal Skates, all Sizes CREEPERS Just the thing for hill-climbing, and we have them to fit any shoe

F. MATHESON
General Merchant and Forwarding Agent

CHURCH DIRECTORY

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
Interpreted Service, 10:30 A. M., Sunday.
Sunday School, 2:00 P. M., Sunday.
Christian Endeavor, 3:30 P. M., Sunday.
English Service, 7:30 P. M., Sunday.
Midweek Interpreted Service, 7:30 P. M., Wednesday.
Midweek English Service, 7:30 P. M., Friday.
Library Association meeting in library rooms the first Tuesday in each month at 7:30 P. M.
J. S. CLARK, Pastor.

ST. PHILIP'S-EPISCOPAL
Holy Communion, 10:30 A. M., Sunday.
Morning Prayer (Other Sundays) interpreted for Natives, 10:30 A. M.
Junior Christian Endeavor, 11:30 A. M.
Bible School, 2:30 P. M.
Vespers—Native service, 3:30 P. M.
Service in Norwegian about every fourth Sunday at 4:30 P. M.
Evening Prayer and service, 7:30 P. M.
Ladies' Aid every second Tuesday evening.
Native prayer meeting each Wednesday evening.
Service of Song, Friday evening, 7:30.
Native Choir, Saturday evening.
Free Night School every evening, except Sat.
HARRY P. COOPER, Pastor.

SALVATION ARMY
Regular Meetings Tuesday and Friday, 7:30 P. M.
Knee Drill, Sunday morning, 7:30.
Service at Jail, Sunday, 10:30 A. M.
Sunday School, 2:00 P. M.
Regular service Sunday evening, 7:00.
LMA MILLER, Corps Commander.
THOS. TAMAREE, Sergeant-Major.
ROBT. SMITH, Adjutant.

TERSELY OLD APPENINGS ALES of HERE and HEREABOUT

Location blanks and proof of labor blanks, 10 cents each at this office.

Samples of Goods for Ladies or Gents' Spring and summer wear already received at W. C. Waters'.

The Clatswa arrived in Sunday with fish from Vixen Inlet.

Alaska shipped last year \$12,642,755 in gold, and in 1906, \$19,254,200.

Mrs. J. W. Gano and children left on the Jefferson for a trip to California.

Fred Willson informs us that the mill will probably begin to cut lumber some time in March.

The family of Mr. Tucker has taken up its abode in the Skookum Jim house on Stikine Avenue.

It is reported that the Humboldt is to be again put on the Southeastern Alaska run some time in March.

Over six hundred boxes of salmon and halibut were shipped from this section by the last City of Seattle.

This office wants to buy some small spruce or hemlock logs, to be delivered not later than March 15.

The boat builders about town are all busy as beavers, getting out various craft for this season's fishing.

TRADERS AND TRAPPERS

Louis Levy, representing Joseph Ullman, New York, pays highest prices for furs. 1121tf

ELECTRIC WIRING FREE

To all persons who agree to take electric lights for a year or more, we will do the wiring and furnish the first lamps free of charge. This does not mean that patrons must use the lights all summer. PALMER BROS.

Picture frames and framed pictures at half price at W. C. Waters'.

Capt. A. J. Amundsen has gone to Portland, Oregon, for medical treatment.

Mrs. A. K. Rastad left in the Jefferson for a visit with Mrs. I. M. Hoftad at Scow Bay.

The old Cottage City again put in her appearance, Saturday morning, after a two-months' absence.

Frank Waterbury was down to Pat's Lake, one day this week, and brought home thirty-six fine trout.

Mrs. W. O. Perry returned on the Cottage City to her home in Sitka, after a week's visit with "Uncle John."

It looks natural to see the familiar countenance of Harry Phillips on our streets after an absence of two years.

It looks natural to see the little gasoline launch Ethel R. sitting at the harbor, after her winter's absence over at Klawack.

We have been having another little cold snap; nothing to compare, however, with the weather reported from the eastern states.

We are informed that five different crews are to fish in the south channel of the Stikine this season. That will make business good.

"Judge Gunnison has handed down a decision in the Sitka school case. It establishes the fact that Indians and half breeds are classed as Indians in the eyes of the law, and have no business in the white schools."—D. I. News.

A preacher is wanted at Douglas. The News says he must be in color, white; age, anywhere between 30 and 50; nationality, Yankee or Missourian; weight not less than 150 pounds; disposition, kindly, but not too affectionate; habits, industrious, energetic and temperate; religion, not particular, as there are four idle churches, all different; salary, plenty for the right man. Apply at once, stating previous experience and whether you like fish.

Take your prescriptions to the Baker Drug Co. 1010tf.

Mining Location Notices kept in stock for sale at SENTINEL office.

The Ragbuid came in from down the channel Thursday night, and left out for Scow Bay, Friday afternoon, Capt. Rastad commanding.

The Douglas News says that the prospective smelters are becoming so thick about Skagway and Whitehorse that the smoke obscures the sun.

Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Singer of Whitehorse, Y. T. were northbound passengers on the last Jefferson, homeward bound from "the outside."

The ladies of Wrangell are requested to meet at Mrs. Patenaude's rooms, Saturday evening, February 22, at 7:30, to decide as to the disposal of the Leap Year Ball fund.

Ed Hasey, the man who shot five men near Valdez last fall, has been indicted on five counts by the Valdez grand jury, and is to be tried on a charge of manslaughter, by change of venue, in the court at Juneau.

The Wrangell Chamber of Commerce meets to-night, and as there is to be an important matter brought up, a full attendance is desired. The advisability of publishing a prospectus will be discussed and there will probably be some interesting developments.

The next illustrated lecture in the free lecture course at St. Philip's church will be on Egypt. Egypt is the most interesting country of antiquity, and an evening spent visiting its most important places will be both interesting and instructive. The date of the lecture will be announced later.

This is the last chance we will have of assuring all who attend the Firemen's Ball tomorrow night a hyu skookum time. All arrangements are complete, and the firemen, you know, "need the money." The proceeds from this ball will be used to purchase additional fire apparatus, which, all will agree, is deserving of commendation, and every property owner should buy tickets, even if they don't attend the dance.

Jorgen Berg and a small crew of men who have been working on the Aaron's Creek mining properties, came in last week for some supplies, etc. The crew has returned to the properties, while Jorgen is off for Seattle to take three hundred pounds of ore to the assayer, and to make arrangements with the company to commence work on a large scale about the first of April. Jorgen expects to return about the fifteenth of March, at which time he expects to bring with him a power boat to be used in traveling to and from the properties, towing piling, etc. It is the intention to make this mine pay as it goes; that is, a tram road will be laid from beach to mine, and the ore will be taken out by hand and shipped until a sufficient amount is realized to permit the installation of a steel road or aerial tram for carrying the ore to salt water, and air or electric drills for mining. The ore brought in last week was the finest of its kind ever exhibited here, and Mr. Berg says there is an endless quantity of it, as the outcroppings can be easily traced for miles. The success of these properties will surely lead to the location of large areas of other properties and a thorough prospecting of the adjacent country; therefore, it behooves all Wrangellites to boost this young enterprise for all they are worth.

A party consisting of Harry Gartley, J. H. Wheeler, Ole Johnson, Frank Farner, George McGee, Larry McKechnie, Claire and George Snyder went down to Konk's Lake with Walter Waters in the Sea Girt, Sunday, to fish for trout. For an hour and a half the party wallowed and floundered through about two feet of snow, and after reaching the lake and digging through sixteen inches of ice, two of the party caught four trout. Being thoroughly disgusted, the crowd left there for Pat's Lake, and arrived there just at dusk. After two hours fishing the party returned home with forty-one fine trout. Larry McKechnie caught fourteen, while the rest got from one to six each. The only reason we can give for this is that Larry lives in one of the Patenaude cottages.

Things appear to be moving up about Cordova, according to the Alaskan. It says: "Three hundred and seventy-five men are out at the front shoveling in snow four and five feet deep pushing ahead on the construction work of the Copper River & Northwestern Railroad. The pile driver gang is working day and night out on the flats, while at camps two and three gangs of men are busy widening cuts and fills and building wagon roads over the flats for the purpose of hauling supplies to the new camps. Last Monday Auditor Kane spent two days distributing pay checks to the men. Something over \$42,000 was paid out to employees. About 400 men are on the payroll."

The fire company met last Wednesday night, and there was a good attendance. On account of a number of the members being out of town the greater part of the time, a campaign for new members is to be instituted, so that there will be sufficient members remaining in town to handle the apparatus in case of fire. At this meeting the company voted \$30 of its funds for the purchase of new fire extinguishers, which will be presented to the town. So, you see, the fire ladies have the welfare of the town at heart, and talk over the best interests of the property holders, despite the fact that only two of the bigger property owners attend the meetings of the fire company.

A movement is on foot for the establishment of a good free reading room, and it is probable that a series of entertainments will be commenced before long to provide funds for this purpose. A reading room is an institution which every town should have, and we trust that the coming effort to secure one for Wrangell will prove successful. And, by the way, this would be an ideal way to dispose of the fund derived from the Leap Year Ball.

Woodbridge & Lowery have just put a new marble altar in St. Philip's church. It is a beauty, and looks just as good as if the marble had come from Vermont or any of the other well known marble quarries. It also shows that with a little push on the part of the Wrangell people, this town could have one of the best marble industries in the country.

"The Pacific Fisherman" is the name of a new magazine emanating from Seattle, a copy of which has reached our table. As the name suggests, this publication is devoted to the many branches of the fishing industry. It is a creditable magazine, and one that will fill a long-felt want.

THE OLD RELIABLE CITY STORE

DONALD SINCLAIR, Proprietor

still continues the Leader as the Depot for

BEST GOODS AT LOWEST PRICES

You will Save 10 Per Cent

By coming to this store for your Groceries, Fruits, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Laces, Threads, Hosiery, Hardware, Etc.

Big Outfits a Specialty

CALL ONCE AND YOU WILL BE CONVINCED

St. Michael Trading Company

Carry a Complete Stock in All Lines of Merchandise, Including

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Paints, Oils, Crockery, Etc.

Tin Shop in Connection, in Which we are Prepared to do Any Kind of Work in that line

WE ARE ALSO SOLE AGENTS FOR

Union Gas Engines

Chase & Sanborn Teas and Coffees

Hercules Powder

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO MAIL ORDERS

The St. Michael Trading Co. has made a great improvement in the appearance of their store by having a new floor laid and putting in new counters.

Court for 1908 will be held as follows in the First Division: Skagway, June 1; Ketchikan, October 12; Skagway, November 16; Juneau, December 7.

The remains of Ernest Robin, who committed suicide here last week, were wrapped in a shroud and packed in salt for shipment to his relatives in Canada.

The mail boat Teddy arrived in Monday from Ketchikan and the West Coast, having traveled all night. These fine moonlight nights are fine for navigation. The Teddy left for the return trip Tuesday morning.

Mail service to the West Coast has been changed to include March and October of each year for a weekly service between Wrangell and Howkan. All mails for Telegraph Creek, B. C., will go by way of Atlin during March.

The Leap Year Ball given by ladies of Wrangell last Friday night was the crowning social event of the winter. The whole affair was gotten up and carried through to the finish by the ladies, and proves the ability of the fair sex to produce a success when an event of this character is undertaken.

That Wrangell is gradually improving is shown by the report of the collector of customs. In 1903 Wrangell bought merchandise to the value of \$86,265; in 1904 she bought \$848,339; in 1905, \$187,022; in 1906, \$174,457, and in 1907 there was bought by Wrangell business men goods to the value of \$227,156.

"Gov. Hoggatt, Maj. Richardson, Leroy Tozier and Hies, the Valdez railroad promoter, are all down to Washington this winter helping congress make laws for Alaska, and, incidentally, grinding a little on private axes."—News. We'll bet the accent is on the private axes.

The launch Ethel R. went to Petersburg, Tuesday afternoon, to deliver a cable message.

Geo. Card intends to lay up his steam logging outfit and go into the fishing business.

The Proof of the Pudding is the Eating

To Make Your Puddings Taste "GOOD"

Use Baker's Flavoring Extracts

Extract Vanilla, Extract Lemon, Extract Orange, Essence Wintergreen, Essence Peppermint, Essence Cinnamon, Essence Jamaica Ginger

THE BAKER DRUG CO.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

In the Hospital Building, which I have recently bought, there are a few pieces of furniture remaining unclaimed. If the said furniture is not removed in six months from date of this notice, I will look upon same as belonging to said building.
Wrangell, Alaska, February 20, 1908.
MRS. ANNE THOMPSON.

Home made photo albums, 20 pages, 20 cents each at SENTINEL office if ordered before Saturday noon.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS, DESIGNS & COPYRIGHTS &c.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms: \$3 a year in advance. Single copies 10 cents. Sold by all newsdealers.
MUNN & CO. 361 Broadway, New York
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FINAL SETTLEMENT NOTICE

In the matter of the Estate of Isaac Giesse deceased.

A. J. PERSONS interested in the above named estate is notified that the 20th day of March, 1908, at 10 o'clock A. M., has been fixed by the Court as the day and hour for final hearing and settlement of all accounts pertaining to said estate, and to that and there appear and show cause, if any, why the said accounts and settlements should not be finally approved and the administrator discharged.

Made and entered this 18th day of January, A. D. 1908.

A. V. R. SNYDER,
U. S. Commissioner and ex-officio Probate Judge.

1-23-20

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY SOON

You'll Have to Hurry!
You Know This is Leap Year

Try Your Luck With a Valentine

BRING US YOUR PRESCRIPTIONS

WRANGELL DRUG COMPANY

Wholesale and Retail Druggists

Postage Stamps at Cost
Leave Your Headache Here

Thank You!

Please Call Again

Alaska Sentinel.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WRANGEL.....ALASKA.

San Francisco magnates who live in Glass houses should not throw bribes.

It is now reported that the deaths exceed the births in Pittsburgh. This will be sad news for New York.

The Moorish rebels are cutting off heads. Well, we also have some head hunters in our imperial domains.

The food canners are seeking to delay the enforcement of the label law. Probably they hope in time to can it.

A Boston clergyman thinks "there will be no automobiles in heaven." Probably it is safe to say there will be none that use gasoline.

The Japanese professor at Yale who eloped and married an American girl has proved that his Ph. D. does not mean doctor of philandering.

The desire to go to heaven might grow stronger in a good many people if they were sure of the chance to mail souvenir postal cards from there.

Much has been said of the boom towns of the West, but for suddenness none of them compares with Unionville, N. Y., or Center Bridge, N. J.

A voracious sailor has told the New York reporters that a porpoise towed his ship half a mile. As Lewis Carroll might say, this is a lie with a porpoise.

Possibly a good many rank decisions have been due to the fact that the umpires have acquired the habit of keeping one eye peeled for the pop bottle throwers.

Surely the Connecticut statesman who advocates the death penalty for grafting has no idea of the hole he would make in the population statistics of the country.

It appears there is an armed rebellion against high prices in China. We have only reached the indignant protest stage in this country, but the noise is becoming deafening.

A rule of law is suggested for the punishment of light weight and short measure offenders. The lighter the weight, the heavier the fine. The shorter the measure, the longer the punishment.

Luther Burbank has presented to Stanford University a box of apples containing seventy-three different varieties all grown on one tree. That tree must need an introduction to itself by this time.

Bread made from fine flour, we are told, causes appendicitis because of the small particles of iron it contains. Here, again, the humble peanut scores heavily. There are no iron particles in the peanut of commerce.

A rumor is in circulation in New York City that Henry James' later novels do not attain a circulation exceeding 500 copies. Bosh—or rather nonsensical and extravagant assertion! Boston's consumption alone must be greatly in excess of that.

In a proclamation thanking the careful drivers of automobiles, the acting mayor of a New Jersey city says, "It is to them we are indebted for the few accidents experienced." There is no doubt that his grammar teacher did not warn him enough against false syntax when he went to school. How many boys and girls can write the sentence correctly?

The proposition to remove the restored warship Constitution from Boston to Annapolis, for use as the flagship of the commander of the Naval Academy, has been warmly opposed in Boston, where the ship was built and where it has been anchored for many years. Much can be said in favor of keeping the historic vessels of the navy at widely separated points, instead of collecting them all at one station. They are object-lessons in patriotism which citizens in all sections should have an opportunity to study.

A remarkably interesting engineering operation has lately been in progress in Brooklyn, New York. A large brick theater building, having walls ninety feet high, has been lifted from its foundations, turned squarely round, and moved three hundred feet to a new site. To turn it, the exact center of the floor was ascertained, and with this as a hub a series of small steel rollers were laid on a prepared platform, and then the building, resting on steel beams, was allowed to settle down on the rollers. With jack-screws on two diagonally opposite corners pushing in opposite directions, the structure was then turned as if on a pivot. The moving of brick buildings is common, but this is said to be the largest and heaviest structure that has ever been put tidily on new foundations.

Miss La Motte, visiting nurse for a Baltimore association, records in *Charities and the Commons* the result of two years' observation among tuberculous free patients. During that time she visited, not once but repeatedly, 915 homes in which there was tuberculosis. The danger to the families of persons afflicted with tuberculosis is well

known, but one phase of the danger incident to the continuance of such persons at home has not been brought out before so vividly as by Miss La Motte. That is the danger of contamination to persons not in the household of the patient. In 327 of the homes visited, that is, in nearly 35 per cent of the whole number, home industries of some kind were regularly carried on which brought the tuberculous person into contact with the outer world. These occupations came under the head of "light work," because they were not resorted to until the patient no longer had sufficient strength to work in a factory or store. The idea of continuing the struggle, striving to support one's self, lessening the family burden, is in itself a good one, but the only means left of putting it into operation is one full of danger to the whole community. Among the occupations which feeble persons in the last stages of consumption, racked by coughing, and scattering infection constantly, have thought fit to enter are baby farming, dressmaking, keeping a grocery, butcher shop, oyster saloon, or small dry goods store, wrapping candy, or giving private lessons. Several were barbers, coming thus into repulsive close contact with their customers. But the occupation most frequent was laundry work. No less than 231 of the families took in washing to be done at home, two of them for restaurants. In most of these cases the sick person did not do the heavy work, but aided in sorting and folding the clothes and was constantly in the room with them. The clothes were in the infected house usually from Monday morning to Saturday night. The nurse made no attempt to follow up the history of the families for which washing was done, but it was inevitable that the clothes should be infected under these conditions, and it was only a question of time when the infection would reach a well person at a moment suitable for communication. From all such dangers there is only one remedy, segregation. In many cases both the patient and the family would be glad if this could be done, but to be thorough it should be compulsory. A person in the last stages of tuberculosis is far more dangerous than a leper and should consent for the good of others to give up the attempt to be independent, otherwise laudable, as soon as the state does its duty and provides a suitable home for these persons, objects both of pity and of dread.

THE SEEDLESS TOMATO.

It Has Been Evolved After Years of Experimenting.

Now it is the seedless tomato. Science is never idle. It is as busy evolving new products for the field and garden as it is discovering new sources of disease or harnessing the forces of nature to new uses.

Two methods of producing a seedless tomato have been tried with success. One of them is by selection and crossing promising varieties; the other, by high feeding with fertilizers. The success attained brings out strikingly the varieties that may be made to occur in plants as a result of scientific effort.

Development of a seedless tomato has not come suddenly—few real advances in science or worldly affairs do. For a number of years Prof. B. D. Halsted and his associates have been working quietly, but continuously and enthusiastically, at the New Jersey experimental stations. They have been breeding vegetables and experimenting with them in a number of ways. When they succeeded in evolving a seedless tomato they conferred a real boon upon the millions whose palates crave the juicy red fruit of the tomato vine.

It is well known, of course, that the ordinary tomato contains hundreds of seeds. The form which has been developed at the New Jersey stations seldom contains more than fifty seeds. Frequently there are not more than five or six, and many of them are found to contain not a single seed. It is believed that an entirely seedless variety will be fixed and will remain as the joy of gardeners and consumers through all the coming years.

Prof. Halsted has also produced seedless fruits on several other varieties and crosses of tomatoes, but these, as a rule, were dwarfed in size. Many of the tomatoes in a cluster were not larger than peas, although solid fleshed and frequently of good quality. Some remarkable freaks in the matter of flavor were developed. In one instance the fruit had the flavor of the strawberry. To the average person it would appear that a tomato-strawberry would be a profitable novelty, could it be found in sufficient quantities.

His Narrow Escape.

A jolly old steamboat captain with more girth than height was asked if he had ever had any very narrow escapes.

"Yes," he replied, his eyes twinkling, "once I fell off my boat at the mouth of Bear creek, and although I'm an expert swimmer, I guess I'd be there now if it hadn't been for my crew. You see, the water was just deep enough so's to be over my head when I tried to wade out, and just shallow enough"—he gave his body an explanatory pat—"so that whenever I tried to swim out I dragged bottom."—Everybody's.

A Crash.

"John, what was that awful noise in the bathroom just now?"

"Don't worry, my dear," replied John sleepily. "It was merely a crash towel falling."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Lots of men and things seem easy till you try to do them

QUEER STORIES

Germany leads the world in the production of chemicals.

A ton of oil has been obtained from the tongue of a single whale.

Previous to 1790 the French would not eat potatoes, it being supposed that they would cause freckles.

Vanilla grows well in Panama, but great difficulty is experienced in curing the beans owing to the extreme dampness of the climate.

One tea company in India has under cultivation 1,450 acres, while another has 1,803 acres. It costs to produce the tea and place it in the market at Calcutta from 7 to 9 cents a pound.

Arthur Mallet, who translated the works of Andrew Carnegie into French, is at the head of a party of French scientists and engineers now in this country investigating the steel industry.

Emperor Nicholas of Russia has given Premier Stolypin permission to wear the Japanese Order of the Sun of Paulownia, bestowed upon him by the Emperor of Japan. This is the first time since the late war that the Czar has granted such a request.

There is no doubt whatever that the drinking habits of the nation, and especially of the women of the nation, are doing more harm to our financial and social position than is any depression in trade or other economic causes.—British Journal of Inebriety.

Over 50,000 tons of peanuts are brought to Bordeaux annually from Africa, and the value of the oil made from them is \$2,000,000. Many French families prefer it for table use to olive oil, and it is much cheaper, too, the price being 55 to 82 cents a gallon, according to quality.

Good Chinese ink, better known as India ink, improves with age, and should not be used for a few years after it is made. Some persons, in rubbing it up, make circular movements that soon ruin it. It is better to rub it in straight lines backward and forward with slight pressure.

Native historians of Afghanistan assert that the inhabitants of their country are the lost tribes of Israel. According to these chroniclers, the Afghans are descended from Afghana, who was the son of a certain Jeremiah, who was the son of King Saul. The eastward removal of the seed of Afghana is attributed to Nebuchadnezzar.

The Price of a Boy.

(John Graham Brooks estimates that it costs about \$25,000 to properly educate a "middle-class" American boy.) What is the cost of a good, strong boy, A boy we are proud to see, A youthful prize of Lincoln size Or a little Napoleon B, For a Henry Clay or a Franklin, say, Or a Burns or an Andrew Lang? And what must we bid for a Chinese kid With a mind like Li Hung Chang?

What! twenty-five thousand to raise the lad?

Well, that is a blow, for sure! If what you name is the price of fame Our son must remain obscure. Time was when lads, ere they fed on fads, Grew up till we called 'em great! And marched corn-fed to a nation's head For a tenth of the sum you state.

I rather thought that a boy home-taught Or schooled in a modest way, If born with brains and for taking pains, Might rise in the world some day; And I dreamed, in truth, that a college youth

With nothing-a-week or less Might still pull through (as I've seen them do) And race for the goal of success.

Though boys there are who are worth the price,

I think it would wrench my craw To pay so dear for a Harry Lehr And more for a Harry Thaw; If you raise boys cheap that are worth a heap.

Do you wonder the gods feel hurt When they educate at a princely rate? The boys that are as cheap as dirt?

Then what is the use of a boy, say I, Brought up at the price of Brooks? Can you give him mind of a better kind In your costly ecote de luxe? And if not, say I, I can raise my son On a rational, frugal plan Where he'll get the best and can stand the test.

When he grows to the size of a man.—Wallace Irwin, in *Life*.

Fresh Sheets at Premium. The woman who had just returned from abroad, where she had visited some country towns, was telling of the comforts and discomforts of the European country hotel. "They have an aversion to putting fresh sheets on the beds for every new guest," she said, "and we always pulled down the bedclothes the minute we were assigned our rooms to examine the sheets. Ten chances to one they were wrinkled and had that 'slept in' appearance, and we invariably insisted on fresh ones. Finally we struck a series of towns where the hotel proprietors got the best of us, for the sheeting they used was a sort of creepy stuff, something like seersucker, and for the life of you you couldn't tell whether they'd been slept on or not."—New York Press.

Marriage—Small Change. In olden times it took a broken stridence to plight the troth of two fond hearts in proper style. These days it's the lower who is broke. But he is much the same old sixpence.—Puck.

The explanations of the losing team are very little help to their per cent or batting average.

SCIENTIFIC STAIR SWEEPING.

Method by Which Obstruction to Travel Is Reduced.

"There is, it seems," said the town traveler to a New York Sun man, "a scientific method of sweeping stairs; a method whereby the people passing up and down, as on a stairway in constant public use, may be, while sweeping is going on, in the smallest degree possible, incommoded by it."

"This method is scarcely applicable to narrow stairs, but it may be applied with great advantage to the sweeping of wide stairs where the traffic is great. It was seen demonstrated on the broad stairs leading down to the subway from the entrance at the Brooklyn bridge."

"It is a familiar fact that the ordinary way of sweeping stairs is to sweep the steps one after another in succession, sweeping each one clear across from side to side. If the sweeping is done in this manner half the people going up or down may have to dodge the sweeper. In dodging the sweeper they dodge into other people, and so the travel on the stairs may be congested and the whole movement impeded."

"But by the scientific method of sweeping all this uncertainty about where the sweeper may be found is avoided and half the stairway is left constantly and entirely clear to travel, which can move up and down in that open way quite freely and so with the least possible delay."

"By this method the sweeper simply begins at the end of the step on one side the stairway and sweeps that step to the center. There he stops and goes down a step to the next one, to sweep that step in like manner, from its end to the center, and so he keeps on down step after step, sweeping the stairway for one-half its width, keeping himself always on that side and leaving the other half of the stairway entirely free. When he has thus swept down half the stairway he throws that side open and starts at the top again, now on the other side, and sweeps down in the same way, step by step, to the center."

LEGAL INFORMATION.

"If a minor gives a note that does not mature till after he becomes of age can the note be collected then?" Ans.—If note was given for necessities, yes; if not, no.

"Does an officer of a corporation who has tendered his resignation, but his resignation has not been accepted, still remain an officer of the corporation?" Ans.—No. The resignation of an officer of a corporation terminates his office without further act on the part of his associates or other officers.

The mere acceptance of a purchased article after the agreed time of delivery is held, in *Johnson vs. North Baltimore Bottle Glass Company (Kan.)*, 7 L. R. A. (N. S.), 1114, not to constitute a waiver of damages for failure to deliver in time, unless such acceptance is accompanied by other circumstances, which manifest an intention on the part of the buyer to waive such damages.

An antenuptial marriage settlement by which the groom's father undertakes to make no discrimination among his children in his will is held, in *Phalen vs. United States Trust Co. (N. Y.)*, 7 L. R. A. (N. S.), 734, to be enforceable in equity, so as to prevent the enforcement of a provision in the will giving the groom only a life estate, while the portions of the testator's other children are made absolute.

"I. What remedy has a wife against her husband whom she has left for sufficient cause? She does not wish a divorce. 2. How can a man be made to support his wife or children?" Ans.—1. She may maintain an equitable action against him for her separate support. 2. Every man who, without lawful excuse, wilfully fails to furnish proper food, shelter or clothing to his wife, or to his child under 15 years of age, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine not to exceed \$100, or imprisonment in jail not to exceed three months.

The law makes no distinction in descent of property between married people who are living together, and those who do not live together. The property rights are fixed by the marriage state, and if a man deserts his wife, or for other cause she is entitled to a divorce, he, upon her death, is entitled to the same share of her property that he would be in case he were living with her. The same is true of the rights of the wife in the property of her deceased husband. This state, the husband or wife gets one-third of the property of the other, except the homestead, and the use of that for life.

High Living.

An eminent man, who is a strict abstainer from both wine and animal food, is obliged in consequence of this peculiarity, to refrain from dining out. He entertains, however, an occasional kindred spirit. One such was recently at his table.

"You ought to have seen them," said the eminent man's son, "rioting over boiled carrots!"

Study Causes Suicide.

Suicides among children and young persons are very common in Germany. Failure in school examinations or over-application to study are the causes assigned for the acts of self-destruction.

It isn't a difficult task for a hoop snake to make both ends meet.

PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

AMERICAN PATRIOTISM FERVENT.

By Gov. Hughes.



GOV. HUGHES.

The same patriotic ardor fills the breast of American youth as when they rushed from field and factory and college in obedience to their country's summons. The wives and mothers of America are as loving, as devoted, as ready to sacrifice and suffer, as were those of forty-odd years ago.

The men of the United States are as quick to respond to the call of duty, as keen, as resourceful, as valiant, as those of our heroic past. They are blessed with the memory of their fathers' labors; they are enriched with lessons of their zeal; they are inspired by the example of their patriotism. We are engrossed in the pursuits of peace. Mind and nerve are strained to the utmost in the varied activities which promise opportunity for individual achievement.

But the American heart thrills at the sight of the flag, the American conscience pulsates unwaveringly to the path of honor, the American sense of justice is never more supreme in its sway, and, united by a common appreciation of the ideals of a free government, by a common perception of our national destiny, by a common recognition of the riches of our inheritance, the American people should, and we believe will, go steadily forward, a happy, resourceful and triumphant people, enjoying in ever greater degree the blessings of liberty and union.

CENTRALIZATION NECESSITY, NOT CHOICE.

By Judge John Gibbons.



The States no longer are capable of grappling with and solving the great interstate trust and transportation problems, not to mention the many grave international questions which now confront us as a people. At the present time and under present conditions it is untenable to maintain that the States are anything more than members of the national body. Nor does it detract anything from their local sovereignty or importance to say that they are members of the national body. The States must remain indestructible forever, and so far as it concerns their fiscal and prudential affairs and matters pertaining to health, morals and police, the States must continue in the future as in the past to exercise sovereign powers so long as those powers do not conflict with the national constitution.

Our destiny as a nation is onward and upward, and it would be dangerous and unwise to permit the States to interfere in interstate matters or international affairs. Hence the apprehension of certain alarmists to the effect

that the nation is usurping the powers of the States is without any real foundation, because the powers now assumed by the nation, hitherto supposed to be reserved to the States, simply are an outgrowth of conditions which have arisen from circumstances beyond the contemplation of either the States or the nation. Duties have been cast upon the nation arising from the exigencies of the times. This does not mean usurpation of the rights enjoyed by the States. It simply means the mode of national life, the progress of events, the trend of empire. Lofly statesmanship and fortuitous circumstances have placed us upon the crest of the flowing tide of expansion and national greatness. We must continue to drift onward and upward or wait for the ebbing tide to float backward and downward. We cannot remain inactive and stationary. There is no stopping place, no station in the life of the nation or individual not marked by progress or retrogression.

AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL TENDENCIES.

By E. E. Brown, Commissioner of Education.



While there is much in American educational history that adds of right to our national pride, we must not overlook the fact that even now we are only at the beginning of things, with new problems before us and difficulties greater than those we have surmounted. Our secondary schools must become better differentiated to meet the needs of our people, and more widely extended to meet the needs of all. Their adjustments to schools above and below must be made closer and more vital. Our universities have only begun to deal with the problem of educating vast bodies of immature students in single institutions, and their problems of professional and graduate study are numerous and are pressing for early solution.

Compulsory education laws have been adopted and now are in force in thirty-six States. Such laws now are supplemented with their natural and necessary accompaniment—that is, with laws restricting the employment of children in thirty-two of these thirty-six States, while in eleven other States there are child labor laws unaccompanied by laws for compulsory education. Vigorous organized efforts are making to improve the operation of these laws and secure their adoption in States in which they are not in force. By truant schools and truant officers and children's courts this movement is, in various parts of the country, receiving added reinforcement. In spite, I believe, of all these efforts, our school attendance still falls below that which we ought to have if we are to be a thoroughly educated people.

Modern education calls for schooling for those who no longer are in school. By means of evening classes and correspondence courses and various other provision the range of schooling is increased. Such increase must be regarded as extremely desirable and worthy of being regarded as among the first things to be considered in our next educational advance.



"He has been workin'—workin' hard," said the thin woman with the wet apron, dusting a chair for her visitor. "Won't you please sit down? Certainly he ain't workin' now, but a job is hard to get, an' he's a man who won't take everything that comes along. It was too confin' for him, that last job—somethin' fierce; an' the man he was workin' for didn't treat him right. My husband's a man that's got a spirit, an' he won't let nobody run over him. No, he's not workin' now, but he would be if he found a job to suit him."

"What is his trade?" asked the visitor.

"Well, ma'am, I can't rightly say that he's got any pertickler trade," replied the thin woman. "He's what you might call a handy man. There ain't nothin' that he can't turn his hand to if he's a mind to, but as for workin' at any one trade regular it's somethin' that he ain't never done. One thing, if a man has a trade he 'most always has to belong to one o' them unions, an' you know an' I know that a union man has got to do just the way his union says. My husband's too independent to let any union run him."

"How long did he work at this last job he had?" inquired the visitor.

"Three days."

"And how long was he out of work before he got that job?"

"Well, it must ha' been close on to three months, ma'am. Not but what he tried. He'd go out in the mornin' an' sometimes be gone all day lookin' for work. But it's hard to find, specially any work 'at pays livin' wages. He might have got somethin' at a dollar an' a quarter or a dollar an' a half a day, but he don't b'lieve in encouragin' low wages. He's a man 'ud sooner suffer himself than to do that. It's the principle of it. If he can't get what his work's worth he won't work at all. That's what he says, an' I say he's right."

"How do you manage to get along, then?" asked the visitor.

"Well," said the thin woman, "I most generally get about all I can do, with the washin' an' the scrubbin'. It ain't much for pay, but it's better than nothin' at all. An' then the boy is a-workin' over in the tannery, an' he brings in \$3 a week—an' they say it's a wholesome work in them tanneries. Then the society has been good to me an' helps me out at a pinch. One way an' another we get along, though we're behind with the rent now. In another year the girl will be able to go out an' bring in a little somethin', though it's the truth I don't know what I will be

held by the eagle she seized a stick and began to belabor the marauder. The eagle sprang on her, sinking its talons into her dress, the sharp claws tearing her flesh. Her cries brought her father running from a field near by. At sight of the man the bird attempted to rise, dragging the child, struggling, after it. Vreeland believes that the bird's talons became entangled in the girl's dress and that it could not free itself. The two eagles have been familiar to the neighborhood since 1903, but never had they been known to attack human beings before.

The great bird rose slowly and laboriously, its wings beating the air wildly and the child screaming with terror. Vreeland sprang forward, but before he got within reach the bird had lifted itself and its precious burden above him and was slowly rising higher and higher. The child continued to struggle and the bird seemed trying to free itself.

It had reached the top of a tall hemlock tree when the struggles of the girl rent her dress at the left shoulder. For several seconds she hung with her entire weight in the grasp of one talon of the eagle, which continued flapping the air wildly and trying to make headway.

Then the dress at the right shoulder gave way and Gladys fell through the branches of the tree to the ground, where fortunately a pile of hay broke her fall, so that she was little injured. As the child dropped the eagle shot through the air toward the mountain at express train speed.

The Paper Told the Tale.

A certain Greek adventurer some years ago undertook to palm off upon the public some false copies of the gospel manuscripts. Many learned men were deceived, but not Dr. Cox, librarian of the Bodman library at Oxford. How he detected the fraud was related in his own words in the Spectator:

I never really opened the book, but I held it in my hand and took one page of it between my finger and thumb while I listened to the rascal's account of how he found this most interesting antiquity. At the end of three or four minutes I handed it back to him with the short comment, "Nineteenth century paper, my dear sir," and he took it away in a hurry and did not come again. Yes, I was pleased, but I have handled several ancient manuscripts in my time, and I know the feel of old paper.

Fisherman's Luck.

The Judge—for two years you men have fished together, peaceably, and yet you-fought over this fish.

The Sportsman—You see, your honor, this is the first one we ever caught.—Translated for Transatlantic Tale from Megendorfer Blaetter.

He Knew What's Inside.

Bing—What are you ordering, old man? Bing—Chicken pie. Join me? Bing—All right; I'll leg it with you.—Harvard Lampoon.

Catarrh

One of the most common of blood diseases, is much aggravated by the sudden changes of weather at this time of year. Begin treatment at once with Hood's Sarsaparilla, which effects radical and permanent cures. This great medicine has received

40,366 Testimonials

in two years, which prove its wonderful efficacy in purifying and enriching the blood. Best for all blood diseases. In usual liquid form or chocolate tablets known as Sarsatsabs. 100 doses \$1.

The devil is mighty mean, but he punishes others if they do not behave themselves.

No woman ever admired a man after seeing him asleep with his mouth open.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

Down in Bacon Ridge.

Silas—And you wouldn't vote for them to put two extra stories on the schoolhouse, Cy?

Cyrus—No, by gum! I am opposed to this "higher education."

FITS Dr. Vitar Dance and all Nervous Diseases permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 93 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Peach Encho.

Measure out seven pounds of peaches peeled, then slice or cut in halves; three pounds and a half of sugar and a pint of vinegar. Put into a porcelain or granite kettle with two tablespoonfuls whole cinnamon or cassia buds and a tablespoonful whole cloves tied in a lace bag. Cook with the fruit until it is spiced to taste, then remove the bag. Cook the peaches until as thick as marmalade, stirring frequently and taking care not to let it scorch; then put into cans and seal.

What nothing else has been able to do, the pure food law may accomplish. It may restore the home-made pie to its pristine glory and its numerical supremacy, and so rout the armies of machine-made pies, which have usurped the field in cities, at any rate. The reason is Professor Wiley's ruling against the use of benzoate of soda as a preservative. The business of whole sale pie manufacture has grown up from the discovery that by this preservative "pie filling" could be kept for a long time. The consequence has been that manufacturers of jams and preserves have also become makers of what is known to the trade as "pie filling," made by the bucket or barrelful, and shipped all over the country. The new reform pure food pie may cost a little more, or may contain less than sixty degrees to the segment—but oh, how different it will taste!

Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna

acts gently, yet promptly on the bowels, cleanses the system effectually, assists one in overcoming habitual constipation permanently. To get its beneficial effects buy the genuine.

Manufactured by the
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SOLD BY LEADING DRUGGISTS—50¢ PER BOTTLE

CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON

NO LIMIT TO ITS POWERS FOR EVIL

Contagious Blood Poison has brought more suffering, misery and humiliation into the world than all other diseases combined; there is hardly any limit to its powers for evil. It is the blackest and vilest of all disorders, wrecking the lives of those unfortunate enough to contract it and often being transmitted to innocent offspring, a blighting legacy of suffering and shame. So highly contagious is the trouble that innocent persons may contract it by using the same table ware, toilet articles or clothing of one in whose blood the treacherous virus has taken root. Not only is it a powerful poison but a very deceptive one. Only those who have learned by bitter experience know by the little sore or ulcer, which usually makes its appearance first, of the suffering which is to follow. It comes in the form of ulcerated mouth and throat, unsightly copper colored spots, swollen glands in the groin, falling hair, offensive sores and ulcers on the body, and in severe cases the finger nails drop off, the bones become diseased, the nervous system is shattered and the sufferer becomes an object of pity to his fellow man. Especially is the treacherous nature of Contagious Blood Poison, shown when the infected person endeavors to combat the poison with mercury and potash. These minerals will drive away all outward symptoms of the troubles for a while, and the victim is deceived into the belief that he is cured. When, however, the treatment is left off he finds that the poison has only been driven deeper into the blood and the disease reappears, and usually in worse form because these strong minerals have not only failed to remove the virus from the blood but have weakened the entire system because of their destructive action. S. S. S. is the only real and certain cure for Contagious Blood Poison. It is made of a combination of healing blood-purifying roots, herbs and barks, the best in Nature's great laboratory of forest and field. We offer a reward of \$1,000 for proof that S. S. S. contains a particle of mineral in any form. S. S. S. goes down to the very bottom of the trouble and by cleansing the blood of every particle of the virus and adding rich, healthful qualities to this vital fluid, forever cures this powerful disorder. So thoroughly does S. S. S. cleanse the circulation that no signs of the disease are ever seen again, and offspring is protected.

S. S. S.
PURELY VEGETABLE

Write for our special book on Contagious Blood Poison, which fully explains the different stages of the trouble, and outlines a complete home treatment for all sufferers of this trouble. No charge is made for this book, and if you wish special medical advice about case or any of its symptoms, our physicians will be glad to furnish that, too, without charge.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

Broken Flange Wrecks Bridge.

A disastrous wreck of a bridge near McKee's Rocks, Pa., resulted recently from an apparently insignificant cause. A freight train was passing over the bridge when a flange of one of the wheels broke, chipping off a portion nearly one foot in length. The wheel that failed was of cast iron and was beneath a steel hopper car of 100,000 pounds capacity loaded with coal. The car left the rails and knocked out one of the posts of the bridge truss. The entire structure collapsed.

The accident is a typical failure of this kind of bridge. The pin-connected type of truss, which is almost universally used in truss bridges in the United States, nearly always gives way when one of the posts is knocked from position. British engineers generally use a riveted truss, which is not so readily destroyed by the breaking of one part.—Technical World Magazine.

Mrs. Hetty Green sees bankruptcy and distress ahead. It is rumored that she expects to have to put a new bonnet in the near future.

BEST EVER WRITTEN

A PRESCRIPTION WHICH ANYONE CAN EASILY MIX AT HOME.

Said to Promptly Overcome Kidney and Bladder Afflictions—Shake Simple Ingredients Well in Bottle.

Mix the following by shaking well in a bottle, and take in teaspoonful doses after meals and at bedtime: Fluid Extract Dandelion, one-half ounce; Compound Kargon, one ounce; Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla, three ounces. A prominent physician is the authority that these simple, harmless ingredients can be obtained at nominal cost from any druggist even in the smallest town.

The mixture is said to cleanse and strengthen the clogged and inactive kidneys, overcoming Backache, Bladder weakness and Urinary trouble of all kinds, if taken before the stage of Bright's disease.

Those who have tried this say it positively overcomes pain in the back, clears the urine of sediment and regulates urination, especially at night, curing even the worst forms of bladder weakness.

Every man or woman here who feels that the kidneys are not strong or acting in a healthy manner should mix this prescription at home and give it a trial, as it is said to do wonders for many persons. The Scranton, Pa., Times was first to print this remarkable prescription, in October, 1906, since when all the leading newspapers of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and other cities have made many announcements of it to their readers.

Oatmeal Crisps.

Cream one teaspoonful of butter and rub it into one cup of sugar. Add one-half teaspoonful of salt, two level teaspoonfuls of baking powder and two and one-half cups of dry rolled oats. Mix thoroughly, then add two well-beaten eggs and one teaspoonful of vanilla. Place by teaspoonfuls, 2 or 3 inches apart, on tins lined with waxed paper, and bake in a slow oven till golden brown. They will flatten out to a sort of flange texture. Do not remove from the paper till cold.

To Use Up Remnants of Fish.

Free the fish from skin and bone, break it into pieces with a fork, and season with salt and pepper. Make a sauce by boiling a quartered onion in a pint of milk. When it comes to a good boil remove the onion and thicken with a tablespoonful each of flour and butter, beaten to a cream. Stir until smooth and season with salt and pepper. Line a deep earthen pudding dish with a thin layer of left-over mashed potato and put the fish in the dish. Pour the sauce over the fish and cover with buttered crumbs. Bake in a moderate oven twenty minutes.

It Quiets the Cough

This is one reason why Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is so valuable in consumption. It stops the wear and tear of useless coughing. But it does more—it controls the inflammation, quiets the fever, soothes the heals. Ask your doctor about this.

"The best kind of a testimonial—Sold for over sixty years."

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufacturers of Sarsaparilla, Pills, Hair Vigor.

We have no secrets! We publish the formulas of all our medicines.

Hasten recovery by keeping the bowels regular with Ayer's Pills.

P & B

Building Paper

possesses the greatest tensile strength possible in paper.

It is saturated and coated with a compound which makes it waterproof, weatherproof and highly resistant to acid, alkali and fume attack.

A building lined with P & B Building Paper is insulated against the heat of summer and cold of winter.

Send for descriptive booklet.

The Paraffine Paint Co.

Manufacturers of

P & B Ready Roofing
P & B Paints and
P & B Building Paper

403 Occidental Ave., Seattle

TO DIG UP HERCULEANEUM.

In This Ancient City Ever to Be Revealed by the Explorer?

Will Herculeaneum be excavated? It was in A. D. 79 that the great eruption of Vesuvius buried Pompeii and Herculeaneum in ashes. To-day Pompeii has been largely restored to the eyes of men, but Herculeaneum only in a very small part. And yet it is certain that greater revelations and riches are locked up beneath the foundations of the two modern towns that have risen on the site of Herculeaneum than have been obtained by the excavation of Pompeii.

In a recent letter to the London Times Prof. Charles Waldstein has explained his position in the controversy with the Italian government concerning the excavation of Herculeaneum. Three years ago he had the support of the Italian authorities in his plan for an international excavation of Herculeaneum under Italian laws and under the direction of Italian archaeologists. He had made considerable progress in awakening interest in the enterprise in Europe and the United States when, in 1905, the Italian government began listening to home demands that Italy take nobody into partnership in so significant and doubtless profitable an undertaking. Prof. Waldstein now says: "Should the Italian nation object to international work and excavate Herculeaneum themselves I shall not regret the efforts I have made for the wider plan." He urges the following reasons why the excavation should be made as soon as possible: The exceptional character of what is likely to be found, the increased difficulties and expense involved in every year of further delay, and the advantages to the present and coming generations which the results will yield.

LICE IN POULTRY

Borax Spray a Safe Preventive—Simple, Cheap, Harmless to Poultry.

"20 Mule Team" Borax was a good thing to rid poultry of lice. I had used so much inflammable Lice Killer that my Poultry Houses were regular fire traps. I gave my S. C. W. Leghorn house a good spraying just two months ago. Since I have caught several hens and I found no lice. I am rid of lice and shall continue to use "20 Mule Team" Borax as a spray, also as a wash.

(Signed) MRS. B. R. BUFFHAM, Roswell, New Mexico.

Mark Twain confesses that he lost \$20,000 by being "let in on the ground floor of a good thing" by kind friends. He ought not to complain. How many literary men would have \$20,000 to lose?

Catarrh Cannot be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quick medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonic known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surface. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials free. Sold by Druggists, price 50¢. Prop., Toledo, O. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Wedding bells never ring for Deceit and May If Deceit never goes broke.

ON THIN ICE.

When Commander Peary, on his last trip north, left his winter quarters at Cape Sheridan and set out on his "dash for the pole," he virtually "burned his bridges" behind him, if so warm a metaphor can be used of polar work. With a small party, equipped with dogs and sledges, he dashed ahead, having several assisting parties engaged in caching provisions and bringing up new supplies.

Unfortunately, all the advance parties were thrown back on his by coming upon an open "lead," or river of unfrozen water in the ice, which they could not pass.

Sending some back, and waiting many days, during which his enlarged party made dangerous forays on the supplies, he at last got across on thin ice with eight men, with short supplies and with a conviction that proved well founded that no more supplies could come across the lead to him.

Killing their dogs one by one as they needed them, the party advanced to latitude eighty-seven degrees, six minutes when all were so weak and the supplies so scant it was evidently certain death to go farther; then they turned back. At that moment perhaps Peary alone realized what the retreat meant. They had almost no supplies, and the open lead was between them and relief. If that was uncrossable, they were doomed to speedy death.

When they came to the lead, about a week after turning back, they found it open, and half a mile wide. For two days they skirted it to the eastward part of the time during a terrible storm. Nothing was in sight in any direction but ice and snow and this black water, slowly widening until it extended two miles from the ice flow they were on to that which stretched toward them scores of miles from the northern end of Greenland.

At last scouts reported a skim of ice forming to the eastward. The whole party hurried thither. Yes—there was ice across the lead, but so soft and thin no man could step on it without giving through. At any moment it might break up. Peary tied on his snow shoes and essayed to step on the ice with them. It bore him momentarily but he could not stand still.

This was the only hope of life. Hastily snowshoes were tied on—and very tightly, since life depended on them—and then the weary, worn-out party stepped gingerly on the ice and began a soft-footed run for the opposite side. The three remaining dogs with the single sledge hurried with them.

It was a heart-breaking race, says Commander Peary in his account of the voyage. No one dared stop or even lift his snowshoes. Even as they scuffed the ice swayed and gave with them. A single misstep might mean death.

Once Commander Peary stubbed a toe into the ice, and stumbled, and thought he was lost; but he fortunately recovered. A moment later he heard a similar splash from the rear, but dared not turn his head.

"Who is it?" he called, but no one answered. The glassy ice swelled and fell away, the snowshoes seemed to grow every moment heavier; but at last the two miles were passed, and they stepped upon the firm ice of the Greenland floor.

Then Peary turned to see who had been lost, but his party was entire. The other stumbler had also saved himself. But an Eskimo, pointing back at the ice, said: "If the chief had been with us he would be down there now." The chief engineer weighed over two hundred and thirty-five pounds.

Even with the lead crossed the party was not safe; but at last they reached the Greenland coast, and there, while their last remaining dog worried a bull musk ox and kept the herd from fleeing, Peary, so weak he could scarcely stand, killed enough to furnish food on which the party ate continuously for three days as they marched along the coast toward their ship.

His Profession.

In the midst of our tea-drinking in the little Parisian restaurant, says Miss Betham-Edwards in an account of "Home Life in France," a gentlemanly individual wearing a tall hat and frock coat entered, and after a short colloquy with the young master passed out.

"You would never guess that gentleman's errand," Marcel said, smiling as he repeated himself at the tea-table. "He looked to me like a rather distinguished customer," I replied. "Some government functionary on half-pay, or an owner of bonds."

Marcel smiled again. "That well-dressed gentleman, then, supplies us with toothpicks which his wife makes at home. He calls once a month, and our orders amount to about 20 cents a day. I dare say he and his wife between them make from six to eight dollars a week, and contrive to keep up appearances on that sum. I am an instance of what one calls 'glided poverty.'"

The Difference.

"Walter," protested a commercial traveler, with indignation, "I'm bothered if I can ever see any difference between your roast mutton and your roast lamb!"

"Oh, sir," the waiter rejoined, "there is a difference! The roast mutton is a shilling and the roast lamb is one and sixpence."—London Mail.

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



1415—Henry V. invaded France and defeated the French at the battle of Agincourt.

1642—Sweden defeated the Austrians at Lelisp.

1648—Treaty of Munster, first to recognize the balance of power.

1686—Elizabeth Gaunt burned at the stake at Tyburn. She was the last woman who suffered death in England for any political offense.

1730—England declared war against Spain to open the ports of Spanish America to English merchants.

1755—Gov. Shirley abandoned expedition against Fort Niagara after learning of Braddock's defeat.

1768—Guy Carleton appointed Governor of Canada.

1774—Continental Congress recommended the suspension of all public amusements. Provincial Congress of Massachusetts took steps to organize the "minute men."

1775—Americans defeated Carleton at Longueuil.

1776—Manhattan Island abandoned by the Americans and occupied by the British.

1779—Washington's army went into winter quarters near Morristown, N. J.

1784—Liberty of conscience proclaimed in Newfoundland.

1786—Baron Dorchester took the oath of office as Governor of Canada.

1807—Sir James Henry Craig appointed Governor of Canada.

1810—George III. or England became mentally deranged and the Prince of Wales was appointed Regent. "The Regency" lasted ten years.

1812—The American frigate United States captured the British frigate Macedonia off the Canary Islands.

1818—British defeated at St. Regis.

1819—Eric canal opened from Utica to Rome, N. Y.

1820—Spain ceded Florida to the United States.

1825—Final completion of the Erie canal.

1846—Commodore Perry bombarded Tampico, Mexico.

1854—The charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava.

1856—Wreck of the steamship Royal Charter, with the loss of 450 lives.

1861—West Virginia voted in favor of the ordinance to form a new State.

1867—Volunteers under Garibaldi defeated the Pontifical troops at Monte Rotondo.

1898—Spanish sailors captured at Manila released by Admiral Dewey.

1899—Bombardment of Mafeking began.

1900—Great Britain formally annexed the Transvaal.

1905—New Orleans greeted President Roosevelt.

Man is a slow animal. About the time he has made up his mind that he likes his wife's hat she is ready for a new one.

RHEUMATISM

is most painful.
What's good?

ST. JACOBS OIL

Gives instant relief.
Removes the twinges.

USE IT, THEN YOU'LL KNOW

25c.—ALL DRUGGISTS—50c.

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THURSDAY, FEB. 20, 1908.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
GEORGE C. L. SNYDER

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If your town needs boostin', boost 'er, Don't stand back an' wait to see If some other feller's willin'; Sail right in, this country's free; No one's got a mortgage on it, It's just youts as much as his; If your town is shy on boosters, You git in the boostin' biz.

If things don't jist seem to suit you An' the world seems kinder wrong, What's the matter with a boostin', Jist to help the thing along? 'Cause if things should stop a goin' We'd be in a sorry plight; You jist keep that horn a blowin', Boost 'er up with all your might.

If you see some feller tryin' For to make some project go, You can boost it up a trifle, That's your cue to let him know That you're not a goin' to knock it, Jis because it ain't your "shoot," But you're goin' to boost a little, 'Cause he's got "the best thing out."

If you know some feller's failin's, Just forgit 'em, 'cause you know That same feller's got some good points, Them's the ones you want to show; Cast your leaves out on the waters, They'll come back 's a sayin' true, Mebbe they will come back but buttered, When some feller boosts for you.

-Ex-

MINE CALAMITIES

At a time when the subject is of peculiar importance the U. S. Geological Survey has issued a bulletin, long in preparation, on "Coal Mine Accidents; Their Cause and Prevention." It is shown by the facts furnished that the ratio of mining fatalities is much larger in the United States than in other countries. In seventeen years the number of miners killed in the United States has been 22,840. The list of killed was 1057 in the year 1891 and 2061 in 1906. The total for 1907 will be much larger, three coal mining catastrophes having occurred during December of that year. In the United States the mining fatalities for 1906 were 3,40 per 1,000 employed; in Great Britain, 1.29; Russia, 1.80; Belgium, .94 and France, .84. This is an alarming disparity, and moreover the ratio, which increases with us, has declined abroad during the last ten years.

The experts of the geological survey say that the natural conditions in the United States for extracting coal are the best found anywhere, but the regulations are far less stringent. Many miners in this country speak only a foreign language and are inclined to be reckless in trying to increase production. In British mines, where the

dangerous gases are found, all the explosives are in charge of a shot firer, who works only when the miners have left for the day. The expert opinion, and it was written before the latest calamitous warnings, is that explosives in this country are not handled with sufficient care in the presence of gas or dust, or their combination. The most deadly risks are taken in these particulars and in the proper support of coal roofs, the fall of which causes many fatalities. Dynamite and electricity are used freely in American mines in the presence of gas and explosive dust. The hundreds of lives just sacrificed are a weighty admonition to legislatures, as well as to all engaged in mining.

NEW YORK HAS IT

Ex.—One of the chief novelties of 1908 in New York is a mild, but interesting, agitation for female suffrage. Under yellow and black banners bearing the words "Votes for Women" various impassioned orators, grieving at the position to which woman is relegated in this country, are lecturing from soap boxes on crowded corners. Just what specific ends this suffragette invasion with demand for votes for women hopes to accomplish, mere man has so far had considerable difficulty in determining. One of the most fiery orators has announced that the country is in need of a moral revolution—whatever that may be. Another has taken for her theme the statement that as woman is the boss of the home, which is the greatest factor in the advancement of the country, she ought logically to be boss of everything else. Still others advocate the abolishment of rents. It is noticeable that about 99 per cent of the street corner audiences are composed of men who grin cheerfully, the remaining one per cent being made up of women who are extremely disdainful.

One man, apparently of English extraction, found himself in considerable danger of a serious fight for shouting "No petticoat government for Hamerica." Various requests were made that he give the women a chance to talk, and matters looked stormy until he explained that he had left England on just that account. No local Countess of Warwick has yet appeared to champion the cause, and altogether the movement, while it attracts interest by its novelty, is not taken seriously.

Nobody ought to be surprised that one of the most influential newspapers in Cuba, the Discussion of Havana, protests promptly and vigorously in a long editorial against the American administration program which contemplates the withdrawal of United States troops on February 1, says the Astorian of Jan. 24, and the leaving of the island to work out its own destiny from that date on. The republic ought to be reestablished, it is admitted, but the time fixed for it is too early. It is a mere exigency of American politics, irrespective of Cuban interests. It is very deplorable that the U. S. is to loose Cuba on a fixed date, with no reference to the condition it will be in on that date. The program will greatly damage the country, bringing a sudden accumulation of happenings just at the height of the sugar season, a most inauspicious time. And it is further stated that predictions as to the length of the new experimental republic's life are very pessimistic. Some think there will be a revolution as soon as the American army vanishes beyond Morro Castle, while others think it will not stand as long as it takes to build it. If one of the earliest acts of the next American administration is to send United States troops to Cuba and take her over again, it will shock none who know the character of that people.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have purchased book accounts due and owing to F. W. Carlson, my predecessor in the mercantile business in Wrangell, as per bill of sale filed at Commissioner's office 3rd inst. All parties concerned are requested to govern themselves accordingly and to make settlement with me. F. MATHESON.

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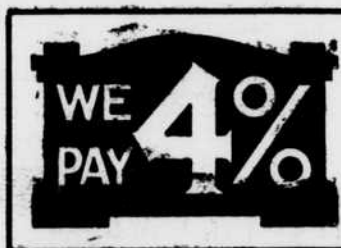
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